ChinaAMC China Focus Fund

Fund Factsheet | As of 30 Apr 2025 New Capital Investment Entrant Scheme (New CIES) Eligible fund

華夏基金(香港) ChinaAMC(HK)

Investment involves risks, including the loss of principal. The price of units or shares of the Funds may go up as well as down. Past performance is not indicative of future results. The value of the Funds can be extremely volatile and could go down substantially within a short period of time. You should read the Fund's Placing Memorandum or Explanatory Memorandum and Product Key Facts Statement for details, including risk factors. Investors should not base investment decisions on this marketing material alone. Please note:

- The Fund seeks to take investment exposure to companies in or have significant business exposure to China. Investment in China-related companies and in Chinese markets may involve (i) heightened political, tax, economic, foreign exchange, liquidity and regulatory (including the QFI policy) risks, compared to more developed economies or markets; and (ii) concentration risk which may result in greater volatility than broad-based investments. The China A Share market is also unstable, subject to risks of stock suspension, government intervention and foreign investment restrictions.
- The Fund will obtain exposure to the A Share market, partly or fully by investing into access products and will be exposed to the counterparty risk of the issuer of the access products. The availability of access products is limited by applicable regulations in China, and as a result the cost of investment is subject to market supply and demand forces. Where the supply is low relative to the demand, acquiring access products may involve a higher cost or a premium.
- The Fund is subject to risks associated with the Stock Connect, such as change of relevant rules and regulations, quota limitations, suspension of the Stock Connect and information technology limitation. In the event that the Fund's ability to invest in A Shares through the Stock Connect on a timely basis is adversely affected, the Manager will rely on A Share access products investment.
- The Fund may invest in A Share ETFs and spot bitcoin/ether ETFs, thus is subject to the fees and charges and the risk of tracking errors of the relevant ETFs. If the Fund invests in synthetic ETFs, it will also subject to risks related to derivative instruments.
- There are risks and uncertainties associated with the current PRC tax laws, regulations and practices in respect of capital gains (which may have retrospective effect). Possible changes on the actual applicable tax rates imposed by the SAT and possible expiration of the current exemption of corporate income tax on capital gains may increase the Fund's tax liability and adversely affect the Fund's NAV.
- The Fund will hold investments denominated in currencies different to the base currency of the Fund, meaning the Fund will be at risk to adverse movements in the foreign currency rates.

▲ Investment Objective

The Fund seeks to provide investors with long term capital growth through exposure to China-related companies by investing in equities and equity related instruments.

▲ Fund Information[1]

Legal Structure	Hong Kong domiciled umbrella structure unit trust
Investment Manager	China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited
Trustee	Cititrust Limited
Custodian	Citibank, N.A. (Hong Kong branch)
Base Currency	USD
Fund Size	USD 21.58 million
Available Dealing Currencies	USD, EUR, GBP, AUD, SGD, HKD
Dealing Frequency	Daily
Performance Fee	10% of appreciation in the NAV per unit during a performance period above the high watermark of the relevant class of units

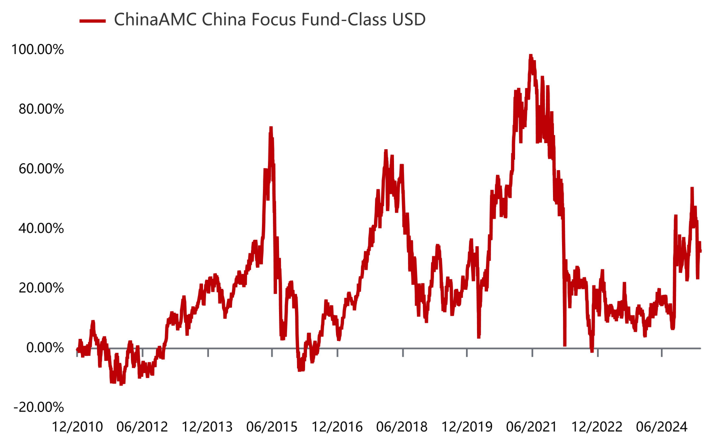
▲ Available Share Classes

Share Class	Launch Date	NAV per share	Bloomberg Code	ISIN Code
Class AUD	2010-12-10	AUD 19.164	CACFAUD HK	HK0000352911
Class EUR	2010-12-10	EUR 15.810	CACFEUR HK	HK0000352929
Class HKD	2010-12-10	HKD 13.582	CACFHKD HK	HK0000352945
Class SGD	2010-12-10	SGD 13.637	CACFSGD HK	HK0000352952
Class USD	2010-12-10	USD 13.330	CACFUSD HK	HK0000352960

Source: Data as of 30 Apr 2025, Bloomberg, unless specified otherwise.

Share Class	Subscription Fee	Investment Management Fee	Min Initial Subscription
Class AUD	Up to 5%	1.8% p.a.	AUD 1,000
Class EUR	Up to 5%	1.8% p.a.	EUR 1,000
Class HKD	Up to 5%	1.8% p.a.	HKD 1,000
Class SGD	Up to 5%	1.8% p.a.	SGD 1,000
Class USD	Up to 5%	1.8% p.a.	USD 1,000

▲ Fund Performance[2]



▲ Cumulative Performance (%)[2]

	1 Month	3 Month	6 Month	1 Year	Since Inception[3]	Annualized Since Inception[3]
Class AUD	-7.98	-2.81	4.31	18.74	91.64	4.62
Class EUR	-10.79	-8.74	-2.74	10.00	58.10	3.23
Class HKD	-6.43	-0.98	1.56	15.91	35.82	2.15
Class SGD	-8.80	-3.94	0.49	11.93	36.37	2.18
Class USD	-6.12	-0.51	1.81	16.91	33.30	2.02

▲ Yearly Performance (%)[2]

	2020	2021	2022	2023	2024	2025 YTD
Class AUD	16.27	1.17	-23.56	1.67	25.87	-0.32
Class EUR	17.46	2.38	-24.04	-1.16	21.83	-6.21
Class HKD	27.23	-4.58	-28.64	2.36	13.61	2.75
Class SGD	25.75	-2.71	-29.08	0.62	18.11	-1.49
Class USD	27.63	-6.11	-28.72	2.31	14.21	2.93

1 Please refer to the Explanatory Memorandum for full product disclosure including fees.

2 Past performance information is not indicative of future performance. Investors may not get back the full amount invested. The computation basis of the performance is calculated on NAV-to-NAV, with dividend reinvested. Since 28 July 2017, the Manager of the Fund changed from Citigroup First Investment Management Limited to China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited and the Trustee of the Fund changed from Cititrust (Cayman) Limited to Cititrust Limited. The performance of the Fund prior to 28 July 2017 was achieved under circumstances that no longer apply.

3 Calculated since the inception date of respective share class.

Source: China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited and Bloomberg unless specified otherwise.

▲ Manager's Comment

In April, the Hong Kong market saw the Hang Seng Index drop by 4.33% and the Hang Seng Tech Index fall by 5.70%. The fund recorded a negative return of 6.12% this month, slightly underperforming the Hang Seng Index by about 1.79% and the MSCI China Index by about 2.71%.

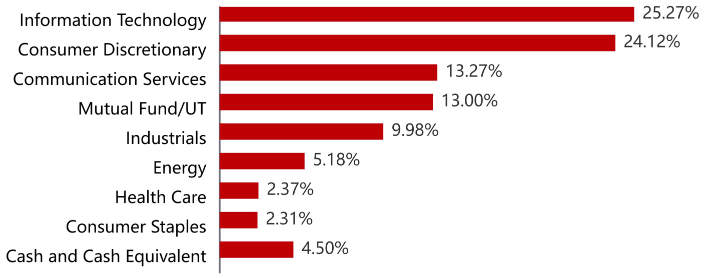
Throughout April, China disclosed several key economic indicators. The Manufacturing PMI performed well, with the official Manufacturing PMI at 50.5, up 0.3 percentage points from the previous month, reaching a nearly one-year high; the Non-Manufacturing PMI also expanded to 50.8, and the Composite PMI rose to 51.4, indicating overall acceleration in business activities. However, price indicators remained weak, with the March CPI down 0.1% year-on-year and 0.4% month-on-month, mainly dragged down by falling energy prices; the PPI's year-on-year decline widened to 2.5%, reflecting increasing deflationary pressure in the industrial sector. Internationally, the US March ISM Manufacturing PMI unexpectedly fell to 49, marking the first contraction of the year, with the price index continuing to rise, highlighting the impact of tariffs on the supply chain. The data divergence between China and the US is evident: China's economy shows a weak recovery trend, with PMI rebound confirming the effect of policy stimulus, but insufficient domestic demand constrains price recovery; US manufacturing contraction and inflation pressure coexist, with Trump's tariff policy exacerbating stagflation risks. Notably, the March PPI decline combined with subsequent tariff increases may further limit the rebound space for industrial product prices.

In April, the China-US policy game dominated the global trade landscape. China intensively launched countermeasures and economic stabilization policies: in response to the US 125% tariff on Chinese goods, China announced that from April 12, 2024, it would raise the countermeasure tariff rate from 84% to 125%, and implement 11 measures including export controls and entity lists; domestically, the State Council meeting emphasized counter-cyclical adjustments, and the Politburo meeting set the tone for "active and effective" macro policies, accelerating the issuance of special bonds and ultra-long-term special national bonds, planning to boost domestic demand through consumption subsidies and real estate optimization. In the financial sector, the four major state-owned banks raised a total of 520 billion yuan to supplement core capital, and Central Huijin increased its ETF holdings to stabilize the market. In the US, the Trump administration's tariff policy fluctuated, initially implementing a 10% base tariff, then unilaterally raising tariffs on Chinese goods to 125%, but granting other countries a 90-day negotiation buffer period. The EU temporarily postponed countermeasures, while Canada imposed targeted auto tariffs, exacerbating the fragmentation of the global trade system. China's policy logic is clear: tough external countermeasures to defend interests, strong internal counter-cyclical adjustments to offset external demand decline, stabilizing the capital market and strengthening the banking system to prevent systemic risks.

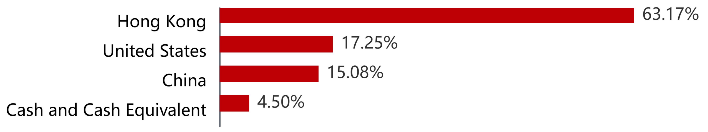
The Hong Kong stock market experienced a "plunge-recovery" roller coaster. Due to the escalation of China-US tariffs, the Hang Seng Index plummeted 13.2% in a single day at the beginning of the month, the largest drop since 1997, with the tech sector plunging 17.2%; however, with national team buying and southbound funds bottom-fishing 35.6 billion HKD, the market rebounded in the second half of the month, narrowing the monthly decline to -4.33%. The market logic shifted from "trade panic" to "policy game," with domestic demand themes and semiconductor domestic substitution concepts favored by funds. At the end of the month, the Hang Seng Index rose to a 10.33% year-to-date gain, indicating valuation recovery momentum after extreme risk release, but tariff fluctuations and Fed policies still pose disturbances.

▲ Portfolio Allocation

Sector Exposure (%)



Geographical Exposure (%)



Source: China Asset Management (Hong Kong) Limited and Bloomberg unless specified otherwise. Data As of 30 Apr 2025.

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